

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Division of Law Enforcement
National Fish and Wildlife Forensics Laboratory
1490 East Main Street
Ashland, Oregon 97520

Partial bird identifications osteological elements

Objective

This protocol describes the process by which the forensic ornithologist makes determinations to the species level (or higher taxonomic level) of ostcological bird evidence (skeletal structures) utilizing scientifically determined morphological characteristics at ordinal, familial, generic and specific levels. This addresses the twenty-six orders (approximately 8700 species) of extant avifauna.

Sex, age, and number of individuals are also determined when possible.

Equipment and supplies

clean, dry, well-lit work area compressed air gloves, forceps, probes, scissors, scalpels bags, lab&/tags, evidence tape bird **osteological** standards collection

sink (hot and cold water) steaming water source, detergent calipers, ruler paper, pens literature (field guides, etc.)

Evidence handling and preparation

NFWFL evidence handling procedures are to be adhered to at all times. See NFWFL procedures manual.

Notes are taken by the examiner and maintained with the tile.

Osteological material must be clean and dry (free of tissue, dust, dirt, etc.) OR pertinent species determining characteristics available, as determined by the examiner. Tissue can be removed by dissection or utilizing a dermestid beetle colony. Dii can be removed using hot water; compressed air or damp cloth can be used to remove surface dust. Condition of skeletal material should be **noted** (including **completion** of skeleton and/or elements, **cleanliness**, etc.).

NFWFL Bird Unit protocols Avian osteological identifications (cont'd)

Analytical procedures

Osteological identifications require significant experience in **avian** comparative anatomy. The experience and expertise of the examiner will d&ermine the point at which comparisons are made, and the extent of utilization of the standards collection, in the identification process.

- step 1. **Determine** element typos (bones) presented as evidence (e.g., skull, humerus, **carpometacarpus**, pelvis, etc.). (see *Nomina anatomica avium*, **Baumel**, 1979; *Manual of ornithology*, Proctor and Lynch, 1993; *Avian anatomy: Integument*, Lucas and **Stettenheim**, 1972). Broken elements must be recognized as incomplete, and identifications pursued with this **knowledge**.
- step 2. **Determine** age of individual at **time** of death (adult, **immature**, chick, etc.) based on development of **epiphyses** and diaphyses, presence of cartilaginous **structures** and fusion of tabular bone.
- **step** 3. Determine order and family utilizing visual, macroscopic examination of general morphology of the elements at hand, and the presence or absence of familial **features** (**palatal** configuration, **manubrial** morphology, proportion of **preacetabular ischium** to ilium, etc.). Depending on **nature** and condition of evidence items, identification to higher taxonomic level is possible based on knowledge of **natural** history, feeding habits, locomotion, and relative size of body parts.
- step 4. Determine genus and/or species utilizing specific morphology (e.g., coracoid/coracoidal sulcus fit, angle(s) of deltoid crest, extension of cnemial process, etc.), unique distinguishing characteristics of similar species (perforated mesethmoidal, syringeal bullae morphology, olecranon shape, etc.) and size of bird. If necessary, note measurements to aid in specific determination/confirmation. Measurements are standardized in Measurements of birds (Baldwin et al., Sci. Publ. Cleveland Mus. Nat. Hist. 2,193 1).
- step 5. Confirm species identification by comparison of evidence item with scientific specimens (disarticulated skeletons, etc.) and/or reference to the literature (field guides, photographic guides, taxonomic keys, specifically Osteology for the archaeologist: North American birds, Olsen, 1979; Avian osteology, Gilbert et al., 1985).
- step 6. Determine **number** of individuals based on replication of **like** elements

Physical characteristics of note:

size

general morphology

relative body part size (especially **tibiotarsus** and tarsus length to overall length; wing length to length of leg; **beak length** to length of leg)

beak morphology (raptorial, seedeater, filter feeder, etc.; size, etc.)

foot morphology (scutellation; number of toes; toe configuration; talon size, shape, proportion, etc.)

NFWFL Bird Unit protocols **Avian** osteological identifications (cont'd)

Reporting of analytical results

Standard NFWFL report format is used.

The examiner reports common and scientific name if specific determination is made. Source of common name is *Field guide to the birds of North America* (National Geographic Society, Washington, DC, 1991) or A coded workbook of birds of the world (E.P. Edwards, Sweet Briar, VA, 1982, 1986).

Report may include age (adult, **subadult**, etc.), **sex**, **number** of individuals, and condition of material (parts missing etc.), as appropriate..

Preparation **notes** are included in report, as appropriate

When condition of evidence, lack of comparative material, or lack of appropriate literature references precludes **specific confirmation**, report is to lowest **taxonomic** level possible. Note should be made in the report to reflect this level of identification.

Morphology Section, National Fish and Wildlife Forensic Lab

Protocol for:

Partial Bird Identifications

(osteological elements)

Bird Unit Coordinator

Stephen D. Busack

Chief, Morphology Section

Date Approved